

Learning Set 3: The Whirligig Challenge TAG 3.3

3.3 “Experiment with a Whirligig”



Read p. 47.

**Today you will Run Your Experiment with your table group.
As you do the experiment, record your results on the “Whirligig
Experiment Results Guide” page.**

Interpret Your Results

Read the Section titled Interpret your results on page 48.

What does it mean to interpret your results from an experiment?

What are the two things that you need to do to interpret your results?

1.

2.

**Record the trends that you see and the claims that you feel you can make
on Your Whirligig Experiment Results Guide.**

**Read Communicate Your Results on pg. 48 and “Be a Scientist” on pgs.
49-50.**

What is an Investigation Expo?

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

What are the five things that scientists want to know about investigations?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Read “Be a Scientist” on pg. 51.

What was your table group’s independent (manipulated) variable? How many did you use?

What was your table group’s dependent (responding) variable? How long did this take you?

List the control variables your group used here:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Investigation Expo

In your table group, you will make a poster with the materials your teacher gives you to prepare for your Investigation Expo.

As your groups create your poster, keep in mind the five things scientists want to know about investigations (listed above). You should also reference your teacher’s example at the front of the room to help guide you.



STOP to share your Investigation Expo posters with the class.

As the groups in your class are sharing, record any questions you have for each group below.

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

Group 4

Group 5

Group 6

Reflect *Answer the following questions with your table group.*

1. *What variables were you investigation in your experiment? What were you investigating about that variable? How did you vary it to determine its effects?*

2. *List all of the variables that you tried to hold constant in your experiment.*

3. *How many trials did you perform? Explain why you performed that number of trials. Was this a good number of trials?*
4. *How consistent was your set of data? Why is consistency in repeated trials important in an experiment?*
5. *Do you think that the data you collected was useful in determining the effect your variable had on the fall of the whirligig? Explain why or why not.*
6. *What do you think you now know about how things fall that would allow you to design a better whirligig than the one you started with? Do you know enough to explain your results?*



What's the Point? Read p. 52 with your table group.

List two reasons why it is important to present your investigation results to other scientists.

1.

2.